





**S. C. BUST and CO.,** Horse Bazaar, Pitt and Castle-  
 igh streets.















OUR readers will have observed in our notices of deaths the name of Dr. Ross—for more than sixteen years pastor of the Congregational Church, Pittsfield, and one of the most prominent, able, and respected of our public men. Dr. Ross brought to this country a reputation long established by his high intellectual attainments and moral worth. He had passed that period of life when the mind is subject to illusions, and understood thoroughly the position which he occupied and the duties he had to discharge. Without any ambition of distinction or love of popularity, it was by daily and uninterrupted toil that he left the deep impress of his personal character, as well as everywhere the sense of his lofty intelligence, sound judgment, and sober, but unflinching zeal. As the centre of a large and influential circle, Dr. Ross was ever an example of dignity, firmness, and moderation, and with profound respect for the rights of men, he united the resolute maintenance of his own distinctive religious and political opinions.

Dr. Ross, on his return to Great Britain, after national and political causes had created impediments in the path of the mission, became pastor of the Congregational church at Kidderminster. From thence he was withdrawn, after twelve years' residence, by the strongest solicitations of his ministerial brethren, and accepted, with great reluctance, but with characteristic firmness and decision, an appointment to this colony, as well as the agency of the London Missionary Society. In what spirit this mission was accepted may be inferred from an address delivered in London prior to his departure, when he said:—"I know not the amount of money which would have purchased the transfer of my services from Kidderminster to Sydney. Neither do I cross the ocean for the purpose of cherishing or promoting a sectarian spirit. It is true I go out in connection with a particular body of Christians, but I carry not the torch of discord in my hand. I have never during the whole course of my ministerial life endeavoured to make a single convert to one Christian communion to another, and I shall not begin at Sydney. I would not go the length of saying your brethren for the purpose of bringing me from one Christian communion over to another, but I would go to the world's end to be the instrument of saving immortal souls. In my younger days I became an inhabitant of the wilds of Tartary for this purpose, and again I leave your country having the same object in view."

Dr. Rose accepted and discharged for some years the office of honorary secretary to the Australian Library; and never was its business conducted with more vigour or satisfaction. In connection with the Infirmary and the Benevolent Asylum, his labours were abundant and unremitting, and by none will his memory be more cherished than by those who co-operated with him in those works of charity. Often when the difficulties of administration had divided the committees, and were warming almost into hostility, he interposed at the proper moment, and by some suggestion of irresistible force solved the difficulty and harmonised opinion.

It is but little to say that Dr. Ross, who possessed a sound mind in a sound body, and realized much of the happiness of common life, was a warm friend of the poor. He had confidence; he was the delight of social reunions; lover of joyous sound and happy fare; full of anecdote and rich in the lessee of experiences that he was trusted by young persons and thronged by children, who, with unerring instinct, detect the true friend. These are qualities which attract the heart to the living and embalm the memory of the dead,—but they scarcely need enumeration, since they are the most ordinary characteristics of moral greatness.

Nearly nine years ago Dr. Ross was suddenly seized with an affliction which deprived him of the power to continue his pastoral duties, and which often affected his mental vigour. For the last two years the growing strength of his disease lessened the ties of life, until it ceased to be desirable. All that sympathy and love could do to soothe his last hours was and course supplied by his congregation and by his friends. Many times during the last few weeks, in the intervals of self-possession, his faith as a Christian and his affections as a man resumed their wonted power and shed their gentle influence upon the circle about him. No man has gone down to the grave with a purer reputation, and around no man's last resting place will gather sweeter or warmer recollections. Dr. Ross had a work to do, assigned by his Master, and he performed it well. He lived the "three-score years and ten," and so long as the circle of which he was the ornament and chief shall survive he will be mentioned with the veneration due to the memory of the just.

Figure 1 shows a schematic diagram of a 1D chain of particles. A horizontal line represents the chain, with several dots representing particles. A central dot is highlighted with a larger circle. Above the chain, there are labels for 'Left' and 'Right' directions, and a label for 'Chain'.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES' MAJORITY.**  
THE law which imposes upon one generation the duty and the pleasure of providing for its successor comprehends the palace as well as the cottage. Every one of our older readers will scarcely realise the interval of time since the day when the QUEEN, in all the grace and freshness of her royal youth, stepped upon the throne of her ancestors. No period is more charged with great events; and no purer name will illuminate the page of history than that of VICTORIA, up to the hour of the majority of her eldest son. Whatever foreign troubles may have darkened her reign, it has been one of almost uninterrupted domestic peace.

Foreigners attempt to account for this good fortune by a spirit of chivalry in

the British nation. They allege that had the Crown fallen upon the brow of a prince, instead of a princess, royalty would have been in a different position. We are far from supposing that this circumstance has been without its influence. There was indeed some enthusiasm when the great contrast presented itself to the eyes of the world, of a young girl reared with domestic tenderness—almost in a seclusion; whose mind was cultivated with maternal care and on those models which are equally adapted for the imitation of every English and Australian maiden—when she passed from the retirement of her home to the blaze—the authority—the glory of a kingdom which, though now greater than when she was first identified with its destinies, even then appeared first among all the empires of the earth. This feeling, however, would have been soon extinguished, had it not been sustained by her personal virtues. And who knows how these were developed under the happy influence of her domestic relations. The sentiments of the wife and the mother softened the character and moderated the exigencies of the crown. The British nation would be ungrateful, the love of novelty or the attraction of a new name could weaken their attachment to the Princess, whose interest in the Crown may long continue. Happy will it be if, spared to a good old age, she shall find in the virtues of her son a compensation for all her cares and an assurance that the sacred trust which will fall into his hands will not be betrayed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES will indeed, with a vast and noble inheritance, incur a tremendous responsibility. The judgment of mankind is formed largely by contrast, and a king who may be tolerable and applauded when superior to his immediate predecessor, will have to meet a higher standard of judgment, and to submit to a more difficult comparison when he follows an illustrious reign. Were the PRINCE to display dispositions and characteristics in contrast with those of his parents, his degeneracy would be even more shocking, than his defects. That thorough understanding and complete observance of constitutional law which has regulated the conduct of the QUEEN would be a perpetual reproach to violations which Ministers may always be found to recommend, and even the populace sometimes to applaud that prudence which has accumulated for the PRINCE out of his hereditary estates a noble fortune, and which has preserved the dignity of the Crown from the incumbrance and odium of personal debt, would be a perpetual accusation to an extravagant and reckless prodigality. That domestic purity which has made the Royal Family a pattern for all virtues, even to the lowest of the people, and more than their regal estate knit the hearts of the British people to the throne :—that homeliness so unostentatious and so beautiful, of which glimpses are caught occasionally in the private life of the SOVEREIGN and her household, would give to opposite conduct such as has often disgraced an heir to the Crown, a dark and ominous aggravation. It is thus that while no inheritance in any condition of life can be so noble or so fraught with joy as an unsullied name, so nothing exposes to disgust and execration more certainly or more justly than a contempt for this inestimable good. There is, however, in the education of the PRINCE and in the enlightened plans to afford him all aids to the fulfilment of his duties, at least a reasonable expectation that he will follow the example of a father whose virtue he lately delineated with much pathos and eloquence, and of a mother whose name is the delight of mankind.

We hope we shall not in this PRINCE OF WALES have a repetition of those scandalous scenes which dishonoured his royal predecessors when in similar relations with the throne. The right of the monarchy allied with the active opponents of Government—associating with profligate priests, and giving a general encouragement not only to the excesses of faction but also to the license of the profane, would be a spectacle which will surely never sadden the heart and draw tears of bitterness from the eyes of the QUEEN. If it be true that the filial character is the key to the whole character of man—that what he is in subordination that he will be in authority, for a modern prince to imitate such predecessors would prepare all thoughtful men to expect an inauspicious reign.

It may be noticed as somewhat remarkable that the day when the last PRINCE OF WALES reached his majority was the year when Washington resigned his office. Commander-in-Chief of the American army, and was addressed by the PRESIDENT in these memorable words: "Sir, having defended the standard of liberty in the New World; having taught a lesson useful to those who inflicted and those who felt oppression, you retire with the blessing of your fellow-citizens, though the glory of your efforts will not terminate with your military command, but will descend to remotest ages." Its only about two years since our PRINCE OF WALES stood, with his head uncovered, at the door of the tomb of this great chief. Since then the remains of WASHINGTON have found in his consecrated tomb no longer a resting-place, and are held in custody by men who have torn the flag he raised. It is not impossible that at the present moment, when they are celebrating the majority of the Prince, the Government of England may be for the last time recognizing as applicable to the solemn promise made by the KING of ENGLAND when he adopted the American flag, that he was the last man in his dominions to acknowledge the United States, so he would be the last to abandon that recognition.

In the natural division of society defined by the period of life, its younger members will to some extent identify their sympathies and feelings with the youthful Prince, while the elder will cling with undiminished sympathy to the reigning Sovereign. But these different views are not in conflict. The more mature, who are beginning to long on events passing before them, the those which must be consummated when the young will reign, will, with great solicitude the development of that character which must have so powerful an influence upon the condition and happiness of their posterity.

terity. THE PRINCE OF WALES may be destined to rule for generations to come, without surpassing the years of many of his ancestors; and when we consider what has elapsed since the last PRINCE OF WALES attained his majority, we may well ask what will be the history of that future which is unfolding before the Royal youth whose majority we are about to celebrate. Since that time almost every monarchy in Europe has been levelled in the dust. Even where the thrones have not been demolished, dynasties have ceased, or the order of succession has been changed. We can scarcely recall one except among the most insignificant States, where the Royal Family

**STONEY MORNING HERALD.**  
 have had traditions of revolt,—of executions—of  
 exile and subjugation. While many thousand  
 families have retained through ages the in-  
 heritance of their forefathers those whose fate is  
 involved with the political life of nations have been  
 subject to vicissitudes the most tremendous. We  
 see no nation that has a fairer prospect of stable  
 Government and of a durable royalty, but he  
 must be blind indeed who does not see at work  
 elements which, without any distinct self-con-  
 sciousness of their own tendency and power, are  
 forcing the relative position of ranks and inter-  
 ests,—effecting vital changes in the balance  
 of power which govern the politics and the  
 development of a nation. We have no doubt  
 that trials of the most terrible nature await  
 the future heir of the throne. He will be  
 happy if, learning in a position of dependence the  
 arts of Government, he shall acquire an expe-  
 rience which assuredly the Royalties of Europe  
 will need to avoid those rocks and shoals which  
 are revealing themselves on every hand. Beside  
 the common sentiment of mankind, which leans  
 towards the young and regards with compla-  
 cency a life which has just opened to activity,  
 and is fresh with the vigour of hope and confi-  
 dence, it is a matter of congratulation that the  
 heir to the throne will not be exposed to the  
 evils of a long minority. It is difficult, however,  
 to foresee what will be the effect of such a position  
 at an era like our own. Where the heir to the  
 throne is conducted to manhood by his natural  
 guardians, it may be supposed that they  
 would contemplate only one object  
 —to rescue him from all the sinister  
 influences which have perverted minds  
 originally generous, and have unfrequently  
 plunged them in the depths of vice that absorbed  
 by their pleasures, they might be  
 thoroughly held in subjection. The people are  
 thus relieved from the apprehension of this  
 undesirable condition, and while it will be their  
 earnest prayer that the day may be long deferred  
 when the Crown in reversion shall settle upon  
 the brow of the Prince, they may entertain the hope  
 that he will support it with dignity, and leave to  
 the nation no room for any other regrets than  
 those which always belong to departed virtue.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS FROM  
NEW ZEALAND.

STANDING as we do between New Zealand and the British Empire, it is hardly necessary to say that we may form a conclusion perhaps more correct than that of those parties who are founding upon the condition of that unfortunate colony a theory of military obligation. To us it seems that the British Government is about to take a deplorable step. The expressed intention to recall the troops now stationed in New Zealand must draw after it consequences perhaps very feebly comprehended by those who have urged, as well as those who have consented, to the withdrawal of the troops. To go over that ground we have so often traversed, to prove again and again that the quarrel between the natives of New Zealand and their Government, is a quarrel arising out of the enforced policy of the SECRETARY OF STATE—that it has been prosecuted by the agents of the Imperial Government—that the main question is the maintenance of the authority of the British Government over the offending subjects of the QUEEN have been involved by the war in consequences which could scarcely have been inflicted by any foreign foe.

It has ceased to produce any feeling of wonder to find the British Press teeming with false accusations against the colonists—repeating the old and most unjust calumnies which, having received first the stamp of ecclesiastical authority, circulate throughout the British empire, and have turned the hearts of the British people against their own countrymen, and blinded them to the causes and consequences of the policy to be adopted. We repeat, with the perfect confidence which we cannot be contradicted, that the natives had no part in the wars with the English settlers; that they have been treated with the utmost forbearance; that no land has been taken from them without their consent; that no single case of unpunished wrong can be alleged where it has been within the power of law to restrain it or to avenge it. We repeat again, that the attempt of Governor BROWN to enforce the rights of the Crown, and to save the British settlements from violence and disorder, was in pursuance of duties imposed upon him by his position, and from which it was perfectly impossible for any British Governor to be excused. We repeat that in a war which ensued the grosserest mismanagement of the part of those in command led to disasters, but for which the wide-spread disaffection and rebellion might have been perhaps averted. We repeat that a long-cherished purpose on the part of the natives has been to withdraw entirely from all allegiance to the British Crown, and to subject, within territories such as they themselves choose to claim, all British subjects to the authority of Maori law. We repeat that the settlers have been deprived by the fiat of the Home Government of any right to demand a policy, and that while they have been called upon to pay a large proportion in service and in taxation for the support of British authority.

All these are facts, so clear, so indisputable—that we are ashamed it should be necessary to recur to them again and again to answer falsehoods which seem to have lost none of their virus, and which have led a Minister of the Crown at least to foreshadow a policy which will be destructive to the interests of New Zealand and to the honour of the British name.

Sir GEORGE GREY was sent on an errand of pacification. We have no doubt he has done all that was in his power to accomplish it. Prepared to ignore as far as possible whatever might irritate the native mind or continue the hostilities between the two races, he has solicited, entreated—paid—done all that is in the power of man—to soften the hostility and to divide the native people. What now is the upshot?—That, standing upon the fragments of his system and utterly incapable of coping with the difficulties around him, he has to encounter the reproaches of the DUKE of NEWCASTLE, and is to be the vehicle of a communication which threatens the abandonment of the country and the subjugation of the white to the native population.

Whenever the British troops are withdrawn, and the colony is left to its own action, no one can doubt the course which will be taken. We can have no apprehension that the British race will succumb to any savage authority. Let the strength and resources of a British people be put forth, and they will be found equal to any task. But let it be understood that whenever the Home Government rashly delivers into the hands of the colonists the defence of their lives and homes, they will not only meet the adversary on their threshold, but seek him beyond it. They will not only resist force by force but they will take care that the force shall not exist. A war so waged would be in danger of becoming very quickly a war of extermination. Any man may well shudder at seeing such a charge devolving upon the settlers. If the British Government choose to

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devolve upon the colonists the labour, the cost, and the dangers of this war—and leave them to perform in all future time at their own sacrifice and expense what the Imperial Government has been accustomed heretofore to undertake, they must be allowed to shape their measures according to their own interests and necessities, and to call in from the surrounding colonies those bodies of men who will be prepared to assist in their rescue, but who will assuredly exact as the recompense of their dangers and victories the land of those savages who will neither cultivate nor allow cultivation, and who insist upon having possession of regions of which they can make no other use than as barriers against government and civilization.

We see clearly that this is the approaching course of things. The false views of the colonial question, founded upon mistaken philanthropy or exasperated sectarianism—the utter incapacity of the first military commanders—the impunity of those who have desolated the land bought from the natives themselves—the querulous spirit of the British Parliament, and now of the British Government,—have brought things to such a pass that the energy demanded will only be found in the resolution of the New Zealand colonists to relieve the country from an ignoble domination.

It is disgusting to see with what pride the cost of the New Zealand war, and indeed of the settlement of that colony, is produced again and again. Has it ever been deemed to be the task of the first settlers of a country to incur all the public and private expenses connected with such an enterprise? Where is the nation that, assuming to itself the rights of government, has imposed such burdens? Where is the colony that can possibly endure them? The British Government had indeed expenses to bear for a colony which is already returning largely in exports and in trade, and which in a few years would pour a rich compensation into the lap of the mother country.

(Edinburgh Morning Herald, 14th November 1870.)

THE LEGAL POWERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE passage of arms between Mr. MURRAY and Sir WILLIAM MANNING was about the most lively thing seen in the Legislative Council since the day of its reconstruction. Mr. MURRAY doubtless carried off all the honours—certainly all the scars. Of this he could not complain. He invited the worthy knight, with characteristic vanity, to try the strength of his steel, and the vigour of his arm:—

*Aspicere num magis sit nostrum penetrabile telum.*

Sir WILLIAM sent back with admirable skill the weapon of his assailant, for he needed no other. Mr. MURRAY was of all men least entitled to boast the triumphs of radicalism, although he has gathered up a fair share of its spoils. The attack on the most able, useful, and respectable Government this country ever possessed might excite indignation, but that the bombast which accompanied it, absorbed every feeling in the sense of the ridiculous.

The question is, "What is the sense of the Legislature?" The Council formally cancel powers conferred by the Imperial Parliament in the Constitution Act? The sense of the Legislative Council would certainly not have been so unanimous had there been any other possible. The names in favour of Mr. MANNING's resolution embrace the regular supporters of the Ministry, as well as its opponents. We dare say the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and the two other negatives, are quite conscientious in the opposite conclusion: and certainly there were others present, who could have accepted in framing a constitution the principle of the Ministry. But the question was, not what should be the form of government, but what it is. The question was, what ought to be the policy of the Council in using its powers, but whether those powers could be surrendered by persons whose oath binds them to hold sacred the commission under which they act. If the Parliament—comprehending the Crown, be it remembered—those to take power from one House and add to the other—to say the Council shall be bounded in its functions by straighter limitations than those now in existence, there can be no doubt it could so change the Constitution; and for the Assembly to arrogate the exclusive power that by law it divides with the Council, is mere usurpation—just as it would be baseless for the Council to submit to this usurpation.

The speeches on the resolutions have fairly exhausted the question. The whole argument may be simply stated: the constitution of this country is a creature of statute—not of prescription and tradition. We have derived it from the Parliament of Great Britain, and it would have been perfectly needless to go to Parliament, if there resided in this community an original and indefeasible right to construct its own Government and to define the powers of its separate branches. England gave us a Constitution made up of various parts meant to balance each other. A concession on one side was regulated by a check on another. The two Houses placed, except in one point, upon an equal footing, derive their existence from the same clause—the same words not even repeated, but applied purposely to both in one set phrase. The only exception is that the Assembly must initiate all money bills; but the very exercise of this function to the Assembly is equivalent to an affirmation of the equal power of the Council in all other respects. It was stated by Mr. MURRAY, and doubtless is true, that it is desirable we should model our

true, that it is desirable we should model our mode of procedure upon the constitutional principles of England. But it must be remembered that we have no hereditary peerage, and that we have in this country universal suffrage. If, however, we were to admit the exact parallel, Mr. MURRAY's opinion would be equally untenable, simply because he has attempted to impose upon the Legislative Council a rule of action copied not by the House of Lords, but by the House of Commons. The House of Lords the power to deal with all bills brought before them not in their nature bills of supply or taxation has never been relinquished. So far from this, the House of Commons itself tolerates interference wherever the object of the bill is not designed to operate as a burden upon the people, but where this effect is only a remote incident; because however sacred the Commons may hold their constitutional right to impose and limit such burdens, they are an assembly of rational men. They therefore look at the spirit of legislation, at an implied intention and general operation, and not to hair splitting, which only renders confusion more confounded. The House of Commons, however, does what we have no doubt our Assembly will carefully do, and what certainly we shall never blame it for doing—namely, reserve to itself the right of determining the amount, the incidence, and the appropriation of taxes.

It is for each House to take charge of its own privileges, and for the Upper House to maintain its legal status and corporate independence as against all threats of interference from the

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Assembly, however expressed or however conveyed, and it is for the Assembly to respect this independence of the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, while at the same time it shall refuse, whenever in its judgment resistance shall be necessary, the power of the Upper House over the taxation and revenues of the country. The manufacturers of constitutions are no doubt shocked at the inconsistency of our political system, but that is the liberty of England lies embedded in the anomalies of its constitution. It is these precious contradictions that secure the universal liberty. It is this conflict of rights and functions which saves us from extremes, from reaction, and from revolutions. Whenever we shall model our system of Government upon some rigid system, or attempt to balance it by precise mechanical laws, it will prove as empty and as worthless as all other constitutions which have been invented by the theorist, and have not been corrected and consolidated by experience and moulded and blended by time.

[Sydney Morning Herald, October 31.]

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**COLONISATION NORTHWARDS**

**COLONISATION NORTHWARDS.**  
THE Pioneer has returned to Sydney from her cruise to the northern tip of our continent. Her name is aptly significant of the duty she has been performing, for in this last trip she has acted as the pioneer of colonisation. Settlement is destined to follow in her wake.

The chief object of the expedition was to fix the site of the new settlement at Cape York. All that was previously known of the locality led to the belief that Albany Island would furnish the best site for a harbour. This anticipation has been fulfilled. The town of Somerset is to be on that little island. The fact, however, that the town is not to be on the mainland has raised the question whether the new settlement is intended to hold towards the colonisation of Queensland. Somerset is intended to be the site of a new Queensland port, but it is intended to be a large inland commerce in its rear. It is an imperial rather than a colonial settlement, and is intended as a station on the great maritime highway. The settlement will be a great boon to mariners. The navigation of Torres Straits has always been dangerous, though the careful surveys of Captain DENHAM have done much to diminish the danger. In cases of wreck the ships have hitherto had to perform a voyage in an open boat either to Timor or to Moreton Bay. Now there will be a place of refuge close at hand.

The mother-country bears nearly the whole expense of the settlement, and indeed it would not pay Queensland at present to go to any considerable outlay in that part of its territory. Very little is known at present of the capabilities of the land on the peninsula to the southward of Cape York—the unfortunate KENNEDY having been the only explorer who has traversed the region. It is probable, however, that there is not a very large extent of pastoral land, and what there is will probably be on the central ridge running up the peninsula, and which forms the northern terminus of the Great Australian Cordillera. The coast land on either side of the range will probably, when examined, be found to contain many large patches of rich agricultural land well suited to tropical cultivation. Sugar and rice may hereafter become staples of the district, and the proximity to India and China will admit of the easy importation of the only kind of labour suited to agricultural work in that climate. When that epoch arrives, Somerset may become a commercial entrepot of some importance. That source of prosperity, however, has to be altogether developed. Nothing yet has been done to promote it, and some time will still be required before it can even get a start. Tropical agriculture is a new industry in Queensland, and new industries have always to contend with the outset with great difficulties—difficulties which are called impossibilities, till some one of more than usual energy and enterprise faces and conquers them, and clears the road for less adventurous imitators to follow in his track. Some day, however, tropical agriculture will form a large part of the industry of Queensland. The physical geography of the country, which is unalterable, makes this an inevitable fact. Some of the richest and most productive part of the territory is capable of being put to no other purpose, and in the progress of settlement the time will arrive when this land must be turned to account. How to secure the commercial benefits of tropical agriculture, without involving any of the social and political evils which have attended the same branch of industry in other countries, is a problem which may well engage the attention of the statesmen, the poets and philanthropists of Australia. No task imposed by PROVIDENCE is impossible of fulfilment, and Australians will not be worthy of their position and their destiny if they do not strive to discover how to reconcile the elements of material prosperity with which their land is so abundantly endowed with social and political development.

These speculations, however, touch the future rather than the present. For the time being the basis of Queensland prosperity is the pastoral occupation of the interior. New ports are only wanted as outlets for pastoral produce and as inlets for station supplies. It was to open out another port for such purposes that the Pioneer on its return journey examined the shores of Rockingham Bay. The opening of Port Denison led rapidly to the examination of the valley of the Burdekin. The general conclusion arrived at by the explorers was that the valley was not a basis of shipping, though it might do for cattle and sheep, and in their search for suitable country they found themselves forced further northward towards the sources of the river. Being still comparatively near to the coast, it naturally occurred to them that a short cut might be made to some new shipping place. Rockingham Bay, which lies about due east of the upper waters of the Burdekin, seems to afford very good anchorage, and so far as shipping accommodation goes, is available enough for the turning it to any useful account, lies in the troublesome nature of getting from the coast towards the interior. The ground rises rapidly. A mountain road may perhaps be cut hereafter, when surveys have revealed the leading features of the country; but at present almost insuperable obstacles are offered to the formation of one of those ordinary bus tracks which serve the purpose of pioneer settlers. For the present, therefore, the commercial value of the Burdekin, such as it is, is debauch at Port Denison. The journey to the sea down the valley, though longer, will be easier than a more direct one to Rockingham Bay.

For the purposes of a new commercial settlement, there is no spot in Queensland offering such prospects as the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the energy and enterprise of settlers, will ere long force the Government into some steps for authorising settlement and the selection of the site of the chief township. The head of the Gulf must inevitably be the seaport for the commerce of a large part of

the good country which BURKE and WILLS, and LANDSBOURGH and WALKER have opened out. The business of a large area of country must drain down to that point. It is in view of this certain future that many eager spirits are already talking of migrating thither. Some parties from Victoria and South Australia are expected to be on their way overland with stock. The Government of the colony is at the present moment somewhat embarrassed by the very attractions of the country it has to govern. It is difficult with a scanty revenue and a small population, to supervise everything efficiently at points so widely scattered as Brisbane, Port Denison, Cape York, Carpentaria, and the new inland country opened out by LANDSBOURGH, BURKE, and WALKER. The rapid extension of inland electric telegraphs will be the best mode of grappling with this difficulty. The civilising and colonising influence of a single iron line running out into remote and recently-explored localities, can hardly be overrated. It gives confidence to those who trust their property at such distances, and by means of communication almost instantaneous, facilitates all the operations both of Government and of commerce. If Queensland is to draw population, and especially if it is to draw the best class of pioneers it could possibly have, namely, the adventurous spirits from the older colonies who have already had some experience of colonisation, no promising part of the territory must be closed against occupation simply on the ground that the Government is incompetent to see to its duties. Wherever colonists are willing to go, the Government must be ready to let them go and to follow them.

go and to follow them.

[Sydney Morning Herald, November 5.]

### INTERCOLONIAL RIFLE MATCH.

Our representative ten who have been down to Melbourne to maintain the reputation of our Volunteer force, have distinguished themselves creditably, and won the prize—or at least won the first step towards achieving the prize. The Challenge Shield is not to be carried off as a trophy till three years of victorious ascendancy have proved that the honour is well deserved. In proportion to the difficulty of achieving the honour will be the difficulty in the way of competitors emulating the success. To keep the monopoly of the honour, therefore, will perhaps be easier than to get it. The greater number of colonies that enter into the rivalry the less will be the chances of any one of them proving repeatedly and successively victorious, if there is anything like an equality of proficiency. This year only two colonies entered the lists. The South Australians, who have honourably distinguished themselves by their early adoption of the Volunteer movement, and their persevering development of it, and who have produced some marksmen of whom they have no reason to be ashamed, held aloof from the contest on some punctilio which they have probably since seen reason to regret. Whatever justification there might have been for the demands they made, it would have been better to have waived them when it was found that they could not be assented to. Each colony cannot have its own way in everything, and must learn to consent occasionally with a good grace to the claims, and even the humours, of each other. Tasmania did not contribute any marksmen, though it has a small corps of volunteers; nor was Queensland ready to take its position. The New Zealand Volunteers have had earnest work to do lately, and had shooting enough in the stern reality of war to have given them plenty of practice, but they are too remote to have felt at present the excitement of the intercolonial competition. Hereafter perhaps, when the interest attaching to the championship becomes more widely spread, and at the same time more intense, each colony will readily furnish its contingent of proficient competitors.

New South Wales was behind Victoria in giving a start to the Volunteer movement, and our marksmen had some reasons to fetch up. The Melbourne men have had every opportunity in respect of the convenience of practice ground. Melbourne is well off for public reserves, and there are rifle butts for the convenience of every suburb. Sydney is scarcely so well supplied in this respect, though the practice ground at Paddington leaves nothing to be desired by those who can conveniently get to it. Opportunities for practice, however, have existed sufficiently for those who have had the will and the time to take advantage of them. Our representative ten have all been distinguished by their steady and methodical practice, without which, indeed, excellence is quite unattainable. There are some men who would do some expert riflemen with any amount of practice. To obtain the art comes easily. Something depends upon the physical and something upon the mental qualities. But even to those most naturally fitted to excel success does not come by chance, but only as the result of patient discipline.

Few of our men made such good shooting at the match as they have often done at private practice, but it is a very common thing for competitors on a public occasion to fall below their ordinary standard of attainment. Men get nervous and excited, and lose some of that easy and unembarrassed coolness which is invaluable when everything depends upon the eye and the arm. Moreover, the weather was very unfavourable to high scores.

The blustering wind made very accurate shooting out of the question, but in one respect it was to the benefit of the competitors, inasmuch as it called into exercise the necessity of making allowances for the transverse force of the wind. In blowy weather, of course there is room for suspicion that the score made is somewhat a matter of chance, but the steady superiority of the Sydney men at all the long ranges may be fairly taken as a proof that something besides chance is required as an explanation of their victory.<sup>1</sup> At only two of the ranges, namely, at three and five hundred yards, were the Victorians superior, and at the latter the competition was pretty close, as the winners were only four points a-head. The vacillating fortune of the first three ranges gave an interest to the competition, but the result of the match proceeded, and the victory at last was sufficiently decisive to make it clear that the Sydney team was the better of the two. This seems to be confirmed by the fact that the competitors when ranged in their order of excellence, show with only one exception that each of the victorious ten ranks equal to or higher than those of corresponding grade on the rival list. Thus the first man of N. S. Wales is above the first man of Victoria. The same is true of the second and third men. The fourth man tie. The fifth Victorian beats his compeer by one point. The seventh man of the colony is ahead of the seventh man of the winning side. This proves that the match was won, not so much by the prowess of any one or two, but by general good shooting, although at the longest range, there were some on both sides who contributed but little to the score. The difference between the highest and the lowest scores of the Sydney men was fifty-seven points. The difference between the highest and the lowest scores of



On Wednesday, 19th, Mr. COWPER moved a resolution conveying the thanks of the House to Messrs. Registrar-General of South Australia, for assistance in passing the "Titles to Land Declaration and Transfer Act." The hon. member explained that Mr. Torrens, while on leave of absence in America, secured the sanction of the Governor to the bill, and placed his services at the disposal of the committee on the bill in question. Mr. DICK concurred with Mr. Cowper's views, and hoped Mr. Torrens would one day receive a more substantial recognition of his services. Mr. WALKER, though not opposed to the motion, thought it premature to propose the motion was agreed to.—On the opposite Mr. COWPER, leave was given to introduce a bill for the punishment of drunkenness. A message arrived from the Governor, conveying despatch from the Imperial Government, in reply to the address of condolence voted by the House on the occasion of the death of Prince Albert.—COWPER moved that the House should go into committee to consider the amendments of the *Legis Co. Bill*, which the *Legis Co. Bill* and *School Lands Bill*. Mr. LUCAS suggested the postponement of the question a week. Mr. LEARY moved, as an amendment, the question be considered that day six months. COWPER commented on Mr. Leary's vehemence and said that he was not in a hurry to bring the other House had no objection to bringing the proceeds of these lands more effectually to the aid of the poor. Mr. PIDDINGTON was not surprised at the course taken by Mr. Cowper, seeing that the bill was to pass or were thrown out. His views regarding the appropriation of the revenue of these lands would be of great service in the consideration of the amendments of the other House would completely to alter the character of the bill. Mr. W. FORSTER, as a matter of order, objected.







ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company was held on board the steamer Kilmartin, at the Phoenix Wharf on the 28th ultimo. Mr. D. L. Waugh presided.

The following report was read and adopted:—

The directors have again the pleasure of calling together the proprietors of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of laying before them the operations of the half-year ending on the 30th September, and they trust that the result, as shown by the balance sheet and the statement of accounts, will be deemed satisfactory. The directors have the pleasure to announce that the carrying of the trade consequent upon the withdrawal of the steamer Kilmartin, has been carried on by the steamer Kilmartin, and that the carrying of the trade consequent upon the withdrawal of the steamer Kilmartin, has been carried on by the steamer Kilmartin.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF SHIPPING.

October 21.—ARRIVALS FROM ENGLAND.

October 21.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 22.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 23.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 24.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 25.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 26.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 27.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 28.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 29.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

October 30.—Helen Wallace, ship, 461, Towell, from Liverpool, 10 days.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY STEAMSHIP.

We regret to have to record the total loss of another of the A. N. Company's fine steamships, the City of Sydney, which was lost on Tuesday 19th instant, after having been detained till that hour by a heavy gale. The ship was bound for Melbourne, and was carrying a large cargo of wool and other goods. The loss of the ship is a great misfortune to the company and to the public.

REPORTS OF COAL.

The following is the quantity of coal entered at the Sydney Customs, commencing from 17th October, to 18th November, 1892, inclusive:—

From	To	Quantity
Newcastle	17th Oct.	7721 tons
Newcastle	18th Oct.	1015 tons
Newcastle	19th Oct.	1112 tons
Newcastle	20th Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	21st Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	22nd Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	23rd Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	24th Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	25th Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	26th Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	27th Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	28th Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	29th Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	30th Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	31st Oct.	1123 tons
Newcastle	1st Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	2nd Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	3rd Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	4th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	5th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	6th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	7th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	8th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	9th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	10th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	11th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	12th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	13th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	14th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	15th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	16th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	17th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	18th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	19th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	20th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	21st Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	22nd Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	23rd Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	24th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	25th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	26th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	27th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	28th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	29th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	30th Nov.	1123 tons
Newcastle	1st Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	2nd Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	3rd Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	4th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	5th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	6th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	7th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	8th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	9th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	10th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	11th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	12th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	13th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	14th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	15th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	16th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	17th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	18th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	19th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	20th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	21st Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	22nd Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	23rd Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	24th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	25th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	26th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	27th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	28th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	29th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	30th Dec.	1123 tons
Newcastle	31st Dec.	1123 tons

HEALTH OF SYDNEY.

October, 1892.

The number of births registered during October was 174, viz.:—

Under 5 years	5 years to 15 years	15 years to 25 years	25 years to 35 years	35 years to 45 years	45 years to 55 years	55 years to 65 years	65 years to 75 years	75 years to 85 years	85 years to 95 years	95 years to 105 years	105 years to 115 years	115 years to 125 years	125 years to 135 years	135 years to 145 years	145 years to 155 years	155 years to 165 years	165 years to 175 years	175 years to 185 years	185 years to 195 years	195 years to 205 years	205 years to 215 years	215 years to 225 years	225 years to 235 years	235 years to 245 years	245 years to 255 years	255 years to 265 years	265 years to 275 years	275 years to 285 years	285 years to 295 years	295 years to 305 years	305 years to 315 years	315 years to 325 years	325 years to 335 years	335 years to 345 years	345 years to 355 years	355 years to 365 years	365 years to 375 years	375 years to 385 years	385 years to 395 years	395 years to 405 years	405 years to 415 years	415 years to 425 years	425 years to 435 years	435 years to 445 years	445 years to 455 years	455 years to 465 years	465 years to 475 years	475 years to 485 years	485 years to 495 years	495 years to 505 years	505 years to 515 years	515 years to 525 years	525 years to 535 years	535 years to 545 years	545 years to 555 years	555 years to 565 years	565 years to 575 years	575 years to 585 years	585 years to 595 years	595 years to 605 years	605 years to 615 years	615 years to 625 years	625 years to 635 years	635 years to 645 years	645 years to 655 years	655 years to 665 years	665 years to 675 years	675 years to 685 years	685 years to 695 years	695 years to 705 years	705 years to 715 years	715 years to 725 years	725 years to 735 years	735 years to 745 years	745 years to 755 years	755 years to 765 years	765 years to 775 years	775 years to 785 years	785 years to 795 years	795 years to 805 years	805 years to 815 years	815 years to 825 years	825 years to 835 years	835 years to 845 years	845 years to 855 years	855 years to 865 years	865 years to 875 years	875 years to 885 years	885 years to 895 years	895 years to 905 years	905 years to 915 years	915 years to 925 years	925 years to 935 years	935 years to 945 years	945 years to 955 years	955 years to 965 years	965 years to 975 years	975 years to 985 years	985 years to 995 years	995 years to 1005 years	1005 years to 1015 years	1015 years to 1025 years	1025 years to 1035 years	1035 years to 1045 years	1045 years to 1055 years	1055 years to 1065 years	1065 years to 1075 years	1075 years to 1085 years	1085 years to 1095 years	1095 years to 1105 years	1105 years to 1115 years	1115 years to 1125 years	1125 years to 1135 years	1135 years to 1145 years	1145 years to 1155 years	1155 years to 1165 years	1165 years to 1175 years	1175 years to 1185 years	1185 years to 1195 years	1195 years to 1205 years	1205 years to 1215 years	1215 years to 1225 years	1225 years to 1235 years	1235 years to 1245 years	1245 years to 1255 years	1255 years to 1265 years	1265 years to 1275 years	1275 years to 1285 years	1285 years to 1295 years	1295 years to 1305 years	1305 years to 1315 years	1315 years to 1325 years	1325 years to 1335 years	1335 years to 1345 years	1345 years to 1355 years	1355 years to 1365 years	1365 years to 1375 years	1375 years to 1385 years	1385 years to 1395 years	1395 years to 1405 years	1405 years to 1415 years	1415 years to 1425 years	1425 years to 1435 years	1435 years to 1445 years	1445 years to 1455 years	1455 years to 1465 years	1465 years to 1475 years	1475 years to 1485 years	1485 years to 1495 years	1495 years to 1505 years	1505 years to 1515 years	1515 years to 1525 years	1525 years to 1535 years	1535 years to 1545 years	1545 years to 1555 years	1555 years to 1565 years	1565 years to 1575 years	1575 years to 1585 years	1585 years to 1595 years	1595 years to 1605 years	1605 years to 1615 years	1615 years to 1625 years	1625 years to 1635 years	1635 years to 1645 years	1645 years to 1655 years	1655 years to 1665 years	1665 years to 1675 years	1675 years to 1685 years	1685 years to 1695 years	1695 years to 1705 years	1705 years to 1715 years	1715 years to 1725 years	1725 years to 1735 years	1735 years to 1745 years	1745 years to 1755 years	1755 years to 1765 years	1765 years to 1775 years	1775 years to 1785 years	1785 years to 1795 years	1795 years to 1805 years	1805 years to 1815 years	1815 years to 1825 years	1825 years to 1835 years	1835 years to 1845 years	1845 years to 1855 years	1855 years to 1865 years	1865 years to 1875 years	1875 years to 1885 years	1885 years to 1895 years	1895 years to 1905 years	1905 years to 1915 years	1915 years to 1925 years	1925 years to 1935 years	1935 years to 1945 years	1945 years to 1955 years	1955 years to 1965 years	1965 years to 1975 years	1975 years to 1985 years	1985 years to 1995 years	1995 years to 2005 years	2005 years to 2015 years	2015 years to 2025 years	2025 years to 2035 years	2035 years to 2045 years	2045 years to 2055 years	2055 years to 2065 years	2065 years to 2075 years	2075 years to 2085 years	2085 years to 2095 years	2095 years to 2105 years	2105 years to 2115 years	2115 years to 2125 years	2125 years to 2135 years	2135 years to 2145 years	2145 years to 2155 years	2155 years to 2165 years	2165 years to 2175 years	2175 years to 2185 years	2185 years to 2195 years	2195 years to 2205 years	2205 years to 2215 years	2215 years to 2225 years	2225 years to 2235 years	2235 years to 2245 years	2245 years to 2255 years	2255 years to 2265 years	2265 years to 2275 years	2275 years to 2285 years	2285 years to 2295 years	2295 years to 2305 years	2305 years to 2315 years	2315 years to 2325 years	2325 years to 2335 years	2335 years to 2345 years	2345 years to 2355 years	2355 years to 2365 years	2365 years to 2375 years	2375 years to 2385 years	2385 years to 2395 years	2395 years to 2405 years	2405 years to 2415 years	2415 years to 2425 years	2425 years to 2435 years	2435 years to 2445 years	2445 years to 2455 years	2455 years to 2465 years	2465 years to 2475 years	2475 years to 2485 years	2485 years to 2495 years	2495 years to 2505 years	2505 years to 2515 years	2515 years to 2525 years	2525 years to 2535 years	2535 years to 2545 years	2545 years to 2555 years	2555 years to 2565 years	2565 years to 2575 years	2575 years to 2585 years	2585 years to 2595 years	2595 years to 2605 years	2605 years to 2615 years	2615 years to 2625 years	2625 years to 2635 years	2635 years to 2645 years	2645 years to 2655 years	2655 years to 2665 years	2665 years to 2675 years	2675 years to 2685 years	2685 years to 2695 years	2695 years to 2705 years	2705 years to 2715 years	2715 years to 2725 years	2725 years to 2735 years	2735 years to 2745 years	2745 years to 2755 years	2755 years to 2765 years	2765 years to 2775 years	2775 years to 2785 years	2785 years to 2795 years	2795 years to 2805 years	2805 years to 2815 years	2815 years to 2825 years	2825 years to 2835 years	2833 years to 2845 years	2845 years to 2855 years	2855 years to 2865 years	2865 years to 2875 years	2875 years to 2885 years	2885 years to 2895 years	2895 years to 2905 years	2905 years to 2915 years	2915 years to 2925 years	2925 years to 2935 years	2935 years to 2945 years	2945 years to 2955 years	2955 years to 2965 years	2965 years to 2975 years	2975 years to 2985 years	2985 years to 2995 years	2995 years to 3005 years	3005 years to 3015 years	3015 years to 3025 years	3025 years to 3035 years	3035 years to 3045 years	3045 years to 3055 years	3055 years to 3065 years	3065 years to 3075 years	3075 years to 3085 years	3085 years to 3095 years	3095 years to 3105 years	3105 years to 3115 years	3115 years to 3125 years	3125 years to 3135 years	3135 years to 3145 years	3145 years to 3155 years	3155 years to 3165 years	3165 years to 3175 years	3175 years to 3185 years	3185 years to 3195 years	3195 years to 3205 years	3205 years to 3215 years	3215 years to 3225 years	3225 years to 3235 years	3235 years to 3245 years	3245 years to 3255 years	3255 years to 3265 years	3265 years to 3275 years	3275 years to 3285 years	3285 years to 3295 years	3295 years to 3305 years	3305 years to 3315 years	3315 years to 3325 years	3325 years to 3335 years	3335 years to 3345 years	3345 years to 3355 years	3355 years to 3365 years	3365 years to 3375 years	3375 years to 3385 years	3385 years to 3395 years	3395 years to 3405 years	3405 years to 3415 years	3415 years to 3425 years	3425 years to 3435 years	3435 years to 3445 years	3445 years to 3455 years	3455 years to 3465 years	3465 years to 3475 years	3475 years to 3485 years	3485 years to 3495 years	3495 years to 3505 years	3505 years to 3515 years	3515 years to 3525 years	3525 years to 3535 years	3535 years to 3545 years	3545 years to 3555 years	3555 years to 3565 years	3565 years to 3575 years	3575 years to 3585 years	3585 years to 3595 years	3595 years to 3605 years	3605 years to 3615 years	3615 years to 3625 years	3625 years to 3635 years	3635 years to 3645 years	3645 years to 3655 years	3655 years to 3665 years	3665 years to 3675 years	3675 years to 3685 years	3685 years to 3695 years	3695 years to 3705 years	3705 years to 3715 years	3715 years to 3725 years	3725 years to 3735 years	3735 years to 3745 years	3745 years to 3755 years	3755 years to 3765 years	3765 years to 3775 years	3775 years to 3785 years	3785 years to 3795 years	3795 years to 3805 years	3805 years to 3815 years	3815 years to 3825 years	3825 years to 3835 years	3835 years to 3845 years	3845 years to 3855 years	3855 years to 3865 years	3865 years to 3875 years	3877 years to 3885 years	3885 years to 3895 years	3895 years to 3905 years	3905 years to 3915 years	3915 years to 3925 years	3925 years to 3935 years	3935 years to 3945 years	3945 years to 3955 years	3955 years to 3965 years	3965 years to 3975 years	3975 years to 3985 years	3985 years to 3995 years	3995 years to 4005 years	4005 years to 4015 years	4015 years to 4025 years	4025 years to 4035 years	4035 years to 4045 years	4045 years to 4055 years	4055 years to 4065 years	4065 years to 4075 years	4075 years to 4085 years	4085 years to 4095 years	4095 years to 4105 years	4105 years to 4115 years	4115 years to 4125 years	4125 years to 4135 years	4135 years to 4145 years	4145 years to 4155 years	4155 years to 4165 years	4165 years to 4175 years	4175 years to 4185 years	4185 years to 4195 years	4195 years to 4205 years	4205 years to 4215 years	4215 years to 4225 years	4225 years to 4235 years	4235 years to 4245 years	4245 years to 4255 years	4255 years to 4265 years	4265 years to 4275 years	4275 years to 4285 years	4285 years to 4295 years	4295 years to 4305 years	4305 years to 4315 years	4315 years to 4325 years	4325 years to 4335 years	4335 years to 4345 years	4345 years to 4355 years	4355 years to 4365 years	4365 years to 4375 years	4377 years to 4385 years	4385 years to 4395 years	4395 years to 4405 years	4405 years to 4415 years	4415 years to 4425 years	4425 years to 4435 years	4435 years to 4445 years	4445 years to 4455 years	4455 years to 4465 years	4465 years to 4475 years	4477 years to 4485 years	4485 years to 4495 years	4495 years to 4505 years	4505 years to 4515 years	4515 years to 4525 years	4525 years to 4535 years	4535 years to 4545 years	4545 years to 4555 years	4555 years to 4565 years	4565 years to 4575 years	4577 years to 4585 years	4585 years to 4595 years	4595 years to 4605 years	4605 years to 4615 years	4615 years to 4625 years	4625 years to 4635 years	4635 years to 4645 years	4645 years to 4655 years	4655 years to 4665 years	4665 years to 4675 years	4677 years to 4685 years	4685 years to 4695 years	4695 years to 4705 years	4705 years to 4715 years	4715 years to 4725 years	4725 years to 4735 years	4735 years to 4745 years	4745 years to 4755 years	4755 years to 4765 years	4765 years to 4775 years	4777 years to 4785 years	4785 years to 4795 years	4795 years to 4805 years	4805 years to 4815 years	4815 years to 4825 years	4825 years to 4833 years	4833 years to 4845 years	4845 years to 4855 years	4855 years to 4865 years	4865 years to 4875 years	4877 years to 4885 years	4885 years to 4895 years	4895 years to 4905 years	4905 years to 4915 years	4915 years to 4925 years	4925 years to 4935 years	4935 years to 4945 years	4945 years to 4955 years	4955 years to 4965 years	4965 years to 4975 years	4977 years to 4985 years	4985 years to 4995 years	4995 years to 5005 years	5005 years to 5015 years	5015 years to 5025 years	5025 years to 5035 years	5035 years to 5045 years	5045 years to 5055 years	5055 years to 5065 years	5065 years to 5075 years	5077 years to 5085 years	5085 years to 5095 years	5095 years to 5105 years	5105 years to 5115 years	5115 years to 5125 years	5125 years to 5135 years	5135 years to 5145 years	5145 years to 5155 years	5155 years to 5165 years	5165 years to 5175 years	5177 years to 5185 years	5185 years to 5195 years	5195 years to 5205 years	5205 years to 5215 years	5215 years to 5225 years	5225 years to 5233 years	5233 years to 5245 years	5245 years to 5255 years	5255 years to 5265 years	5265 years to 5275 years	5277 years to 5285 years	5285 years to 5295 years	5295 years to 5305 years	5305 years to 5315 years	5315 years to 5325 years	5325 years to 5335 years	5335 years to 5345 years	5345 years to 5355 years	5355 years to 5365 years	5365 years to 5375 years	5377 years to 5385 years	5385 years to 5395 years	5395 years to 5405 years	5405 years to 5415 years	5415 years to 5425 years	5425 years to 5433 years	5433 years to 5
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Three rounds was very favourable, but at

15th December, 1882, the House is placed to a constitution "similar in its outline to that of the House of Commons" "despotic and unnecessary, the Duke of Newcastle, apparently ignorant of the nature of the latitude of the House of Commons to select. But your committee are of opinion that the offer of the House of Commons to the House of Lords is a necessary and a necessary included a vote, independently of the question whether they are actually a body if it is not, they are no reason to depart. They are a form of government based on the analogy of the House of Commons."

And the member himself (Sir W. M. Manning) when he suited him to hand the British Constitution to the House of Commons in the second reading of the New Constitution Bill as follows:-

If, in speaking and so voting, I am contributing to the framing of a good Constitution for the people of this country, I am not only a member of the House of Commons, but I am a member of the House of Commons."

[illegible]

of George-street South, to Sarah Anne, youngest daughter  
the late Mr. Charles Hughes, of Petersham.

of the Constitution Act. Yet we would not have the members of the British Constitution were to have nothing whatever to do with the construction of the Act under which this House sits. I have no doubt that the members of the House have had listened with great interest, and who have been able to give the objectionable form of lecturing the House, stated that the old members of the old House had taken with them the right to give the new House the right to do so. It had also been held by other non-members that, inasmuch as the old members under the old Constitution did exercise a right to money questions, reasoning by analogy, they must do so now. But he has not been able to get Mr. Wentworth on that subject. As was well known, Mr. Wentworth (to whose opinion he was called on to pay the highest respect) had been twenty years ago that it was utterly in violation of the principles of the Constitution to allow the members members of the Legislative Council to have a vote. Mr. Wentworth wrote as follows in his celebrated *Review of the Report*:

Connected with this grievance there exists also in the present constitution of the Legislative Council a sort of sub-privilege, which is quite as objectionable in principle as the mechanism themselves. It is the right of the Council to vote on questions of disbursement of money, and to vote on questions of disbursement of disbursement, in the co-ordinate authority as to the right of voting the supplies, which the Imperial Act, and a Victoria, and a Prince of Wales, in the case of the Crown, and with the representative of the people.

In his speech urging on the House the adoption of that report, Mr. Manning spoke as follows:

He thought on all questions of supply, the members of the Crown should refrain from voting; they should leave that matter to the constitutional authority—the representatives of the people, the members of the House of Commons. The members of the Crown would be bound to vote, but they would be bound to leave the members their votes. On every principle of constitutional government the members ought to be silent in the committee on supplies.

I thus, the opinions that were then delivered by Mr. Watworth were in direct antagonism to those that he appeared lately to have adopted. He had been the champion of the hon. member who had complimented him (the *Freeman*) on having given very little consideration to the question, whereas his predecessor had very carefully considered it, and he had then repeated the same opinion. He had said that Mr. Watworth had given two decisions on the question, he must be right: [Sir W. MANNING: No, no, no.] He had said that he had given two opinions that were in direct antagonism to each other, and which had been on record for years, were also in accordance with the opinions of the House of Commons. He might mention that the opinion, he (the *Freeman*)

had a few days since given in this House ago, but were recently formed. Some two years ago, but I do not know the date, I was asked to say something about which some doubts were entertained as to whether it was a money bill. He had carefully looked into the matter, and he had concluded that it was not a money bill, a money bill, if I had been, he would have pointed out that it was not competent for this House to deal with the bill. His opinion on these matters was therefore well matured; I believe that the House has not since had any such twenty years in Parliament without having had his mind well made up with regard to so important a constitutional question. I believe that he has not since had any bill that had the singular taste to impute to him, the President of this House, while giving his decision in the affirmative, that he had served at that London through prejudice. I do not know whether I was engaged in passing such an imputation by the ordinary courtesy that were observed amongst gentlemen, or how far it was justified by the fact that I had said I would leave it for him to determine. But upon the point itself there appeared to be no question. It was admitted that the House of Lords did not interfere with money bills, but that when a bill was introduced which was not a money bill, it was for them to decide. Yet this House was to assume those rights

upon the construction of a certain clause of an Act of Parliament, would not be a subject of discussion in the House of Parliament, in giving those powers, and he was glad to find that in the conclusions he had arrived at, he was supported by the views of the colony's responsible government, and also by the gentleman who had held the office of Attorney-General for a period of eighteen years. Both of those learned gentlemen had concurred in the opinion that the opinion of the Attorney-General of having hastily formed an opinion belonged not to him, but to the honorable member who had brought the question before the House, and that in such matters he might as well allude to the specimens of the opinions expressed a few years since by the hon. member, who had found fault with his decision. He would quote from a speech of the Attorney-General, who then filled the office of Colonial Secretary. He had often felt it his duty to lend an earnest opposition to the Government, and he had been told that he was doing so, and had helped to turn them out, and he had no hesitation in saying that he would do so again and again, and he was sure he would be in the same circumstances. Although he had a high respect for some of the

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such was the restrictive policy which the hon. member advocated in those days. But the situation was altered by the fact that the bill was introduced by the hon. lady, who had then recently come into operation. (Tropical cheer.) It had been agreed that this House had by her vote to be taken to the Lower House. (Tropical cheer.) It had been clearly pointed out by the hon. member that the House had no right to meddle in the money matters, the consequence must necessarily be that they must come before the House by bidding with the House for the favour. (Tropical cheer.) I am all conversant with European history must be aware that the reason why many of the great despots of the world have failed to rule England severely from now was, that in their own different bodies had the control of the purse. Now, one of the great principles that had been established in the House was that they, and they alone, had the command of the public purse. Many persons might say that this was a mere trifle, but I have known more than one of our great despots of the world, and I have heard of one of our great despots of the world, who had said so of this House. But he subscribed thoroughly to the opinion of Mr. Bright, who said that no matter how small the matter might be, it was a matter of the House. If it only involved a shilling, and that whenever there was an attempt on the part of any body in the House to meddle with the money matters, the right of the Lower House with regard to money matters, was established.

the utmost resistance to such an interference should be exercised. He (the President) ought to be regarded as one of the greatest friends of the rights of this House; because, whilst he was disposed to uphold its privileges, he took care that they should be maintained within the strict limits of constitutional law. The gentleman who was formerly Colonial Secretary had read a passage from Lord Brougham, but he took care to select only that portion which suited his own case. He would

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his seat in the Government through the exertions of the

al Library of Australia

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**PADDINGTON.**—The Rev. William Spencer, M.A., been registered as an officiating minister for the celebration of marriages, and for the registration of births, marriages and deaths for the district of Paddington.

...ent revolution. Jefferson in his forecast, anticipated it is as the 'rock upon which the old would split.' He was right. What was conjured with him, is now a realized fact. But when fully comprehended the great truth upon which rock stood and stands, may be doubted. The

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officer whose ideas of soldiering are confined  
gering about with a little cap on the side of  
and a trailing sword, we could point to hundreds  
earnestly strive to do their duty, and to do good  
whole thoughts are wrapped up in the honour  
themselves and their corps, and who would w

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and Ummarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher  
Waluku—Mr. W. Heydon Daniel, storekeeper.  
**INTERCOLONIAL.**  
**QUEENSLAND.**  
Brisbane—Mr. James Miller  
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner  
Toowoomba and Dryden—Mr. W. H. Groom  
Gympie—Mr. J. A. Ash  
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.  
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. H. Robertson  
Maryborough, Wide Bay—Messrs. Bussett and Higgins  
Caloundra—Mr. W. Elliot.  
**VICTORIA.**  
Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch  
Geelong—Messrs. Franks and Jackson.  
**TASMANIA.**  
Hobart Town—Messrs. Walsh and Son  
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Pyrie.  
**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—Mr. Joseph Fisher, Grenfell-street.  
**NEW ZEALAND.**—Captain Norton.  
**LONDON.**  
Mr. P. Alger, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street  
Mr. George Street, 35, Cornhill.







**NEWCASTLE WALLINGFORD COAL COMPANY.**  
Borough Coal—Notice is hereby given, that a seventh of 25 per cent will be paid to the office of this Company, No. 2 Exchange, on MONDAY, the 1st December next. J. W. BROWNE, secretary.

**NOTICE.**—The undersigned will remove on 1st January, 1863, to New Street in Gloucester-street, being erected by Captain Russell. CUBBER, BROTHERS.

**RE.**—Their present premises are to LET for one year or more.

**CARD.**—HINTON, BROTHERS, Importers and manufacturers of all kinds of Saddle, Bridle, and Harness, &c., 417, George-street, Sydney, and general drapers, wine and spirit merchants, &c., Collins-street, Sydney.

**BOOK-KEEPING TAUGHT.** by double or single entry; books opened, posted up; accounts made out, collected, &c. Young men prepared for the counting-house, book-keeping, and other branches of the business, at the highest rates. Address ACCOUNTANT, & MILLER, Miller-street, Woolloomooloo.

**MONEY TO LEND** on Mortgage. W. MAGUIRE, solicitor, 139, King-street, Sydney.

**WOL.**—The undersigned will make liberal cash advances on wool consigned to him by the owners, Messrs. James Morrison and Co., Phillip-street, London. J. L. RAMBON, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place, Sydney.

**WOL.**—The undersigned is prepared to make liberal advances on wool consigned to him by the owners, Messrs. James Morrison and Co., Phillip-street, London. J. L. RAMBON, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place, Sydney.

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**JUST PUBLISHED.**—"Memoranda for My Guidance as a Magistrate," by William Templeton. 2s. 6d. or per post 7s. 6d. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street, Sydney.

**JUST PUBLISHED.**—"Journal of LANDS-BOROUGH'S EXPEDITION from Carpentaria to the Gulf of Carpentaria, with a map showing the route. Coloured, 6s.; plain, 4s.; or per post 6d. extra. JOHN SANDS, bookseller and stationer, 392, George-street, Sydney.

**LANDS-BOROUGH'S JOURNAL OF EXPLORATION.**—Adventures for the above work should be forwarded to the undersigned without delay to ensure insertion. J. T. GROCOTT, 392, George-street, Sydney.

**RIMMEL'S TOILET ALMANACK 1863.**—A language of flowers; post free, 1s. stamp. F. RIMMEL, 392, George-street, Sydney.

**RIMMEL'S celebrated perfume ALMANACKS** and **TOILET ALMANACKS** for 1863, just arrived by the "North," and for sale, at the undersigned; greatly improved upon past years, and the quantity for sale very small. V. J. ALAN, 8, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

**POETRY ALBUMS—FARMER and PAINTER** have opened another case of **Portrait Albums** (received per mail steamer), which are now ready for inspection. Victoria House, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**FIELD EXERCISES 1862.** and **Artillery Exercises 1862.** 2s. 6d. each. T. M'CHACKEN, 76, South Head Road, Sydney.

**THE SYDNEY MAIL—AGENTS** for this journal must lodge their orders for the quantity they require of the Town Edition with the counter clerk not later than 8 o'clock on FRIDAY EVENING.

**PIANOFORTE.**—Broadwood's, Collard's, Kirkman's, and others, for sale, at the undersigned; greatly improved upon past years, and the quantity for sale very small. V. J. ALAN, 8, Macquarie-place, Sydney.

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**BURT and CO.** will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, 21st November, 1862.  
Draught entire horse  
Heavy harness horse  
Light ditto ditto  
Saddle and side saddle ditto. Also,  
Drays, carts, harness, &c.  
Clothing, Watches, Firearms, Musical Instruments.

**ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.** will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 21st November, 1862.  
New and second-hand clothing  
Trunks, valises, shirts, hats, &c.  
Gold and silver jewelry, watch chains  
Rings, pins, brooches, and all other chains  
Double gun with case and fittings  
Single barrel gun, pistols, and revolvers  
Concertinas, flutes, &c.  
Terms, cash.

**On TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.**  
Highly Important Sale of very elegant and substantial Household Furniture and Effects, at Barker's Cottage, Forest Road, Waverley Heights, the residence of Alexander Dawson, Esq.

Drawing-room Suite of Walnutwood, in green Dining-room ditto, covered in morocco  
Brilliant Crystal Chandelier, in rosewood, by J. A. Moore, London  
Richly Cut Glass, Electroplate  
Engravings, Carpets, and Rugs  
Book Case, and well-selected Library of Books  
Bedsteads and Bedding, Dressing Tables, &c.  
Cheval Glasses, Washstands, Wardrobes  
Toilet Glasses, Shower and other Baths  
Chests of Drawers, and other cases  
Russell's Cooking Stove, Dish Covers  
Kitchen Dresser, Tables, Meat Covers  
Double-seated Bedstead, with tape  
Draught Harness, Horse  
Hunting Saddle and Bridle, Side Saddle and Bridle  
Milk Cow, Fowls, Pigeons, &c., &c.

**MESSRS. ALLAN and HILLS** have been favoured with instructions from Alex. Dawson, Esq., late Colonial Architect, who is about leaving the colony for England, to sell by auction, at Barker's Cottage, Waverley Heights, on TUESDAY, 26th instant, at 11 o'clock.  
The whole of his household furniture, &c., comprising every requisite for a well-appointed and elegantly furnished home, amongst which are:  
Drawing-room suite of walnut wood, in green  
Fine-toned pianoforte, music stools, and whatnots  
Very beautiful alabaster figures, with glass shades  
Japanese cabinet, elegant pier glass  
Pier table, chimney with plate-glass back  
Work table, richly cut glass lustres  
Satin damask curtain, cornice, fringe, &c., complete  
Beautiful Axminster carpet and rug  
Telescope dining-table, chairs, covered in morocco  
Chest and long case for China  
Pier glass, carpet and rug, and engravings  
The electro-plate will be found to be very choice and good, and long case for China  
Dish covers, fringes, spoons  
Elegant dinner service  
Tea and breakfast ditto  
Liquor and pickle stands  
The glass is of the finest crystal, most richly and beautifully cut. China of the most costly description.  
In the bedrooms are some very handsome iron tubular bedsteads.  
The bedding is of the very best quality. Amongst the bedsteads are some very handsome iron tubular bedsteads.  
Wardrobes, chest of drawers, all of the very best materials.  
In the kitchen, laundry, bathroom, stable, yard, and garden, every thing will be found to be good and substantial. In fact there is nothing in the whole catalogue but what should be found in a gentleman's establishment.  
The auctioneers have much confidence in inviting the attention of their friends and the public to this important sale, as everything will be found to be in an excellent state of preservation, being nearly new.  
Catalogues and cards to view may be obtained on Thursday next at the rooms of the auctioneers, 143, Pitt-street, opposite Union L.E.T.

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Terms, liberal, at sale.

marked.

Further particulars, if required, can be obtained from MORT and CO

with a command of view not to be surpassed for beauty, they are really well worthy attention. They are in the market for **POSITIVE SALE**.  
Plan on view at the Rooms.

**WILLIAM GRISDALE** will sell by auction at his Sale Yards, Railway Hotel, George street South, on **FRIDAY, 26th**, at 11 o'clock, The usual varieties of colonial produce.



